THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 830. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Charles Arnold Fletcher in our firm ceased on the 31st May.
STEPHENSON & Co.
9jy 722 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector* and *General Commission Merchant* under the style of Underwood & Co.
PHILIP H. UNDERWOOD.
30ju 720 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.
MR. FERDINAND LUDDEKE, has been admitted a partner in our firm which will in future be carried on under the style of Brondsted & Luddeke as *Commission Merchants and Public Tea Inspectors.*
R. BRONDSTED & Co.
26ja 717 Hankow, 15th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Barnet in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
26jy 718 Shanghai, 26th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
26jy 719 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by Thomas Murdoch Drysdale, and John Melancthon Ringer, under the Style and Firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co.
J. M. RINGER.
19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Cesar Schnepel has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
W. REMÉ & Co.
5au 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of Scheibler, Matthaei & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*
ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.
Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. Ed. Fisher & Co.
4au 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*
JOHN HARVEY.
tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector,* under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.
H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. Mertens, Latham & Co.'s house.
31se 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.
ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.
DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by M. Sibald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*
WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
3ju 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector,* and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.
WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.
MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.
ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Ilckee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.
Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.
GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases.		Tls.	6.00
Medoc, (do. do.)		,,	5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do.		,,	10.00
Sherry, (Ysasis,)		,,	8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,)		,,	8.00
,, ,, ,,		,,	6.00
Port, ,, ,,		,,	8.00
,, ,, ,,		,,	7.00
Sherry, ,, ,,		,,	8.00
Champagne,		,,	12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,)		,,	1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,		,,	2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1821.
EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.
Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.
MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
Trustees & Directors.
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Eqs.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq,
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.
The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*
They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.
Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.
HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on building owned by Europeans and, in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.
THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid
Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.
NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fucsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue,

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.
The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at Hankow, Tientsin and Kiachta under the style or firm of Tvanoff, Oborin & Co.

724 (o) Hankow, 1st June, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	May 18	Hankow,........	June 17
Hongkong,......	June 17	Nagasaki,........	„ 19
Tientsin,........	„ 14	Yokohama,......	„ 15

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,...... Mar. 1 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... Feb. 22 } April. 12th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending June 22nd, 1866.

June	Malwa. New.—Tls.	Malwa. Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Patna. Old.—Tls.
16	545	550	381 a 382	
18	500		391 a 393	
19	535 a 540		390 a 395	
20	525		380	
21	525		365	
22	525		390	

DEATH.

On the 10th April, at sea, on board the *Euxine*, on his passage home from China, John Alexander Yule, M.D., only son of the late John Yule, Esq., W.S. Edinburgh.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 23rd, *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; *Buena Vista*, (Am. sh.) Ayeres, from Foochow; *Sailors Home*, (Br. sh.) Bryant, from Foochow; *Cabalva*, (Br. bq) Wey, from Swatow; *Chusan*, (Br. str.) Burdis, from Swatow.

Departed.—June 23rd, *Ganges*, (Br. str.) Bernard, for Hongkong; *City of Aberdeen*, (Br. sh.) Geary, for London.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per M. I. Steamer *Dupleix*, from Yokohama—Messrs Blanc and Robin.

Departed.—Per M.I.S.S. *Labourdonnais*, for Hongkong—Revd. Father Patriarc, Leaut. Donzans Sylvestre; Messrs. Robin, Forbes, Wm. Scott, Watkins, L. Cliquet, Hugues Dictor, Dewulf, Wibrolte, Garnier, Augirezalad, Gireue, Le Laup, M. Oriley & servant, Samuel Breuell, Yung Willson, Nölting, Otin, and 4 Chinese.

The London Mail of the 10th May, due in Hongkong on the 20th June, and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 23rd June, per *Yesso*.

The French Mail of May 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th June, and here on the 5th of July. It arrived last year on the 1st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 6th proximo.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace 5 cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4.30 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

Among the subjects of local interest that have excited public notice during the week, there is one perhaps which invites more attention than was at the moment directed towards it. We refer to the question of professional etiquette or status, which has been agitated with commendable spirit between certain of the members of the local bar. In the Supreme Court on the 19th current, an attempt was made to elicit from C. W. Goodwin, Esq. the presiding judge, an expression of opinion as to the propriety or right of Mr. G. J. W. Cowie, a gentleman already on the rolls of the Court, having the privilege of acting in the joint capacity of advocate, he being legally qualified as a solicitor but at the same time ostensibly conducting a large business in the place, as a land agent and land auctioneer. The application was formally made and supported by Messrs. Rennie and Myburgh, the two senior members of the local bar. Disclaiming all personal motives, they urged the alleged disqualification from considerations of duty, entirely on the grounds that it was contrary to usage elsewhere, that it was neither necessary nor desirable here, and that it was derogatory to the dignity of the profession. Mr. Cowie, who had been addressed on the subject, and notified of the action intended to be taken in the matter, did not appear in Court; but replied fully in an excellent letter in which he showed satisfactorily enough by copious reference to authorities, that it was recognized as perfectly compatible with the carrying on of the business of a solicitor or attorney, to act also in the joint capacity of a land agent and auctioneer. The Assistant Judge, while appreciating and sympathizing with the motives which prompted the application, expressed himself, with much judgment, disinclined, in the absence of Sir E. Hornby, to express an opinion.

To understand fully the exact bearings of the question, it is necessary to know, that in consequence of the early legal exigencies of Shanghae, it has been the custom to admit both barristers and solicitors to practise in the Courts, in the joint capacity of advocates and attorneys. In fact, complete reciprocity of professional privilege has been conceded, the barrister being admitted to the privileges of the lower grade, and the solicitor to the higher; an arrangement which has been attended with great convenience to the public, and appreciated accordingly. We are all aware in questions of this nature, especially where points of professional etiquette are involved, how very apt the judgment of the parties concerned is to be warped by preconceived notions, and how apt are personal feelings to be enlisted in the dispute. The well known courtesy of the gentlemen engaged in the discussion, has prevented the slightest exhibition of the latter element, but we believe the public from its view of the merits of the case, is more likely to form an unbiassed and therefore correct opinion, than the parties themselves. It seems to be fully admitted on the one hand, that a barrister has at present the local privilege to perform the functions of a solicitor and vice versa; and on the other hand that a solicitor has perfect right, as borne out by recognized precedent, of acting in the joint capacity of land agent and auctioneer. The former proposition and its converse is acknowledged by both the parties; Mr. Cowie's letter proves satisfactorily the second proposition—but it is one which is quite beside the real question mooted—which is, not has a solicitor a legal right to act jointly as a land-agent and auctioneer, but is it compatible with legal etiquette and usage for a land agent and auctioneer, being duly qualified as a solicitor, to be admitted also to act in our Supreme Court in the still higher capacity of an advocate. This is really the exact statement of the case as placed before the Court by the two senior members of its bar and by Mr. Cowie's letter, and in this position it is left for the decision of the Chief Judge. Having once admitted Mr. Cowie to the full privilege of the bar, with the perfect knowledge of the particular nature of the business he has so long conducted here, it will be as difficult for Sir E. Hornby to withdraw that privilege, as it would be hard for Mr. Cowie to submit to it. It must be admitted by every one as most desirable, that both the tone and respectability of our local bar be maintained, but in face of the many anomalies which exist in Shanghai, it seems premature to expect a severely stringent interpretation of a question of etiquette, be it legal, mercantile or social. Perhaps it would be more just if the attention so strongly drawn to the question in the present instance, be made the basis of future regulations. Indeed it will be difficult to decide this matter satisfactorily, without reconsidering the whole question of how far it is either desirable or necessary, for the transaction of the law business of the place, to perpetuate the legal anomaly at present recognized, of the joint exercise of the functions of Advocate and Attorney, which arrangement was the result of local conditions no longer obtaining.

Any information tending to supplement the brief accounts of their own labours, which the missionaries who laboured in China during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have handed down to us, must always be welcomed. The position they acquired for themselves at Court by sheer force of character and education, and the wonderful elasticity with which they arose after severe persecution, heighten in their case the interest which always attaches to a record of residence in a new country. It is singular that little is known of the impressions of the Chinese mind in regard to Christianity. Missionaries who join in argument with educated natives may doubtless possess clearer information on the subject; but it is a prevailing persuasion of the foreign laity, that the resistance to the new doctrines is very similar to that offered to pressure by a piece of Indian rubber; it yields with little trouble, but resumes its previous position directly the pressure is removed. So a belief exists that the Chinese courteously concede the point to save trouble, when the truth of christianity is urged upon them, but leave with their previous creed unshaken, directly the argument is over. A document, then, which combines historical with polemical information, regarding the subjects to which we allude, is of more than ordinary value. The translation read at the last meeting of the North China Branch of the Asiatic Society, of an inscription on a monumental tablet at the entrance to the Roman Catholic convent at Hangchow, was of this nature. The inscription is intended to record the conversion of the edifice from a christian to an idolatrous temple, in the reign of Yung-ching, the last of the Tsing dynasty; and comprises a lengthy exposition by Li-wei of the various errors in Christian doctrine which prompted its suppression. Du Halde says that, under this sentence, "upwards of three hundred churches were either demolished or converted to profane uses, and more than three hundred thousand Christians deprived of their patrons saw themselves delivered up to the rage of infidels." The temple at Hangchow appears to have been one of those thus converted, and the tablet accordingly records its conversion from a Tien-chu-tang into a Tien-how-kung, or from an edifice dedicated to the worship of Tien-chu (the Christian God), to a temple to Tien-how. The Christian churches, says the inscription, "possess features of stately solidity and majestic splendour in their architecture, such as does not befit the dwellings of the commonalty." To destroy them therefore would have been a pity; but to expel from them an objectionable sect, and to transmute them to the service of a meritorious divinity, was obviously desirable.

The arguments adduced to prove the errors imputed to the Christians, are marked by the acute sophistry for which the Chinese are remarkable; but viewed by the light of Chinese prejudice, must have carried great weight with those to whom they were addressed. The insistance of the Jesuits on the destruction of ancestral tablets, in order to admit more exclusive reverence to Tien-chu, naturally clashed rudely with the national feeling, and is urged as one cardinal proof of error. The reason for reverence to heaven, is that it has the creative power; the reason for honouring one's ancestors is similar; if no reverence is due to the latter, why should any be paid to the former? Again, foreigners admit the claims of affection and friendship among living men; why not reject all these in order to concentrate their thoughts more intently on Tien-chu, as reasonably as abandon the reverence of ancestors? The most inexplicable point however in connection with the missionaries, was their coming to China at all without apparently seeking any material advantage from the journey; and under the suspicion attaching to this circumstance, lurks we suspect the real reason for the repression of the sect. Du Halde tells us in effect that, in the first year of Yungching's reign, he was prejudiced against foreigners by the *literati*, who represented that "their law made very swift progress; that the Chinese Christians acknowledged no other doctors, and that in troublesome times they followed none but their directions." Jealousy and apprehension of the influence they were acquiring is here clearly indicated, and the inscription on the Hangchow convent expresses the same feelings still more clearly. "To leave one's home, to abandon one's wife and children, and make a painful journey hither, certainly implies some view to advantage in so doing, if we reason from human nature," says Li-wei; and his reasoning is accurate, save that there is one phase of human nature with which he was unacquainted. The zeal inspired by religion is foreign to the Chinese temperament. The fanaticism which is now prompting the Mussulmans of Central Asia to a *jehad* against Russia, and the calmer feeling which supports a martyr at the stake, are to it alike incomprehensible. It was natural therefore that Li-wei, failing to discover that missionaries acquired any material profit by their journey of so many myriads of *li*, should infer some hidden motives; the most natural being the acquisition of political influence, to which the professed desire to propogate religion was only a blind. It is impossible, within the limits of an article, to explain clearly the train of acute sophistry by which it is attempted to establish the justice of the proceedings which the inscription records. We can only convey an impression of the reasoning employed, and add that, to a Chinese mind, it must have appeared forcible.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Shanghae Gas Company has been held, at which rather serious monetary difficulties were disclosed. Many of the residents here have gone to no small expense in abolishing the tyranny of oil and in fitting up their houses for the consumption of gas; more of them are waiting the arrival of the necessary materials to follow their example; and all of us have hailed with the highest satisfaction the public spirit which has led the Municipal Council to erect those elegant lamp posts with their brilliant gas jets, in place of the miserable oil sticks, shedding, few and far between, a faint, uncertain, sickly glimmer, not even sufficient to make the surrounding darkness visible. But the critical financial condition of the Company threatens seriously to interfere with the continuance of their ministrations to our wants. That such should be the case must be regarded by every one, both on public and private grounds with very great regret. The shareholders deserve the highest credit for the pluck and spirit with which they have combated, and to a large extent overcome, the many troubles which have arisen during their brief and precarious existence. The difficulties the Company have had to encounter, in common with so many other joint-stock undertakings in Shanghae, are readily understood, and their nature easily explained. In the first place, the idea of starting a Gas Company in Shanghae was conceived and promoted, and its initial steps controlled by gentlemen, be it said without the slightest disparagement to them, notoriously insufficiently acquainted with the exact extent, requirements, and above all cost of such an undertaking. The time of starting it was unfortunate, when everything—land, building, materials of all kinds, and labour had reached their culminating point of expense—and equally unhappy was it, when it began its practical operation of supply, to find itself called upon to face a commercial crisis of the most unprecedented and formidable character; in consequence of which large numbers of houses have become untenanted, and the tenants and proprietors of many others unwilling to go to the expense, under present circumstances, of fitting up their premises for the consumption of the new commodity.

The operations of the Company were more than once all but suspended from want of funds, after all their subscribed capital was exhausted. On the 24th of June 1864, the Directors of the Company were authorized to increase the capital from Tls. 100,000 to Tls. 150,000, by the issue of 500 additional shares of Tls. 100 each, but as only 224 were taken up, the sum gained was only Tls. 22,400, instead of Tls. 50,000. From time to time subsequently, successive loans of Tls. 27,000 and Tls. 15,000 respectively, were raised on the security of the property of the Company and the unallotted shares, and relieved them from the difficulties of the occasion. Everything seemed to progress so favourably, as to lead the shareholders to suppose that all their difficulties were at an end, when the imperative recal of their loans to the extent of Tls. 33,000, by the Manager of the Mercantile Bank, has again brought them to another serious crisis in their existence. To meet the emergency, a loan committee consisting of some of the most influential shareholders of the Company was appointed on the 19th ultimo, with full powers, and we publish their report in extenso. It will be observed that, after pointing out that three courses had suggested themselves, against two of which, however, they urge strong objections, they suggest the adoption of the third, as the one most feasible; namely, to make a further call on the allotted share, say to the extent of Tls. 30 per share. Only two difficulties present themselves to the following out of this plan, and are fairly stated; 1st uncertainty as to whether it is in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement; and 2nd, the difficulty of dealing with absent shareholders. These, fortunately may be regarded as minor objections, and no doubt may be surmounted. The legal adviser of the Company, Mr. Lawrance, has been instructed to seek the assistance of Council in determining the extent of the powers conferred by the Deed of Settlement; and as for the absent shareholders, of course they may be held responsible for not having made due provision for the protection of the interests left behind them in Shanghai. We cannot help here expressing our surprise that, with the knowledge of the shifting nature of the European population of the place, and the contingencies that continually arise in connection with the management of all joint stock concerns, distinct provision had not been made in the Deed of Settlement of this company, for such extremely probable emergencies as have here occurred. This is the third Company in Shanghai we have known experience serious difficulty from precisely similar imperfections in their Deeds of Settlement. In return, however, to the plan recommended by the loan-committee, we are decidedly of opinion that it is by far the most expedient course open to the shareholders. It assures them that the Company will continue its operations, making as it does a clear profit of $300 per mensem at present; whereas if they wound up, which under the circumstances is their only alternative, the sale of their property would perhaps not more than realize the amount of their indebtedness to the Mercantile Bank; and in addition their whole subscribed capital of Tls. 122,400 would be entirely lost. Surely this painful contingency will not be permitted to come to pass. By calling Tls. 30 per share, a sum so small as not to be much felt, they provide not only for their present urgent liabilities to the bank, but also obtain a balance for working expenses. By adopting this plan they, so to speak, lend the money to themselves, receiving or saving the interest, instead of paying over their profit for that purpose to the bank, or elsewhere. It is simply declaring a depreciation of their stock to the extent of 30 per cent which, as times go, is very small indeed; and they obtain the advantageous position of declaring the Company free from debt. We sincerely trust that, for the interests of the public as well as for their own, the shareholders may come to view the matter in this light, and follow the only course at all likely to relieve them from their difficulties, and place them in a position ultimately to reap benefit from their investment.

Summary of the Week.

The most noteworthy event we have to record, is the gain of a victory over the system of illegal squeezes in the interior on produce purchased by foreigners. Messrs. Little & Co. sent a Chinese agent into the Hoochow district to purchase teas, furnished with the necessary transit certificates. At the Wokong barrier, these were of course ignored, and Tls. 3.50 on the nett weight exacted. At the barrier above Shanghai, a further squeeze of Tls. 0.40 was demanded, and the rendition of the receipts for the sums exacted at Wokong. Messrs. Little and Co. naturally demurred, but their boats were detained in custody pending compliance. They went to the Consul, and the latter, armed with the vouchers, addressed a remonstrance to the Taotai which after a sharp argument resulted in the latter consenting to refund the surplusage over the stipulated Tls. 1.25. Thus, Act xxviii of the Tientsin treaty, which has hitherto been allowed to lie a dead letter in respect of every article of produce except silk, has at length been established; and the weakness which has permitted the payment of thousands of taels to the local authorities improperly, demonstrated. A report of a meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Gas Company will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that they are in danger of collapsing in consequence of a pressing demand by the Mercantile Bank for re-payment of a loan of Tls. 33,000 due to it. In view of the frequent casualties in the navigation of the Yangtze by sailing ships this season the Insurance Companies have raised the rate of insurance between Hankow and Woosung from 1 to 2½ per cent, and it can hardly fail that shipping insurers in England will increase their rates in an equal if not a greater degree. Out of nine ships which have gone up, five have come to grief. The *Highflyer* has returned to Shanghai and discharged her cargo with a view to docking, and the *Coulnakyle* has returned empty for a similar purpose. A report will be found in another column of the trial of two men named Treasure and Johnston for creek piracy. The sentence of three years imprisonment with hard labour is an apt illustration of the value of a Supreme Court. Under the old consular régime, one year only could have been inflicted. The S. S. N. Co.'s *Fire Queen* which broke her shaft some months ago and was laid up several months at Messrs. heads' Dock for repairs, has again broken down. The Chinese have protested against the heavy taxation ruling in the French settlement by closing all their shops for two days. A partial understanding has now, we believe, been come to; the Council proposing to reduce the additional taxes to which objection is made.

Native advices from Chinkeang report the presence of a large body of rebels about sixty miles off, on the north bank of the Yangtze. The Governor General has ordered up a body of troops and some guns to oppose them.

Yokohama papers mention the occurrence of another disturbance in the Tokaido through the presence of foreigners at the time a high official was passing.

Nagasaki letters report mention the occurrence of a *cause célèbre* in the shape of a summons by Mrs. Green, the well-known landlady of the Bellevue Hotel, against her husband for assault. He has, it appears, been in the habit of treating her badly for some time, and she intends to apply for a judicial separation.

THE WEATHER.

In introducing a subject so hackneyed as that of the weather to the notice of our readers, we beg it may not be supposed that we are driven from dearth of other interesting matter to seek refuge in a topic usually regarded as the last refuge of the destitute scribbler and gossip. The unusual coolness of the present season hitherto, has been the subject

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general remark. The prospect of a continuance of cool weather throughout the summer, cannot fail to be welcomed by those for whom Shanghai is destined to be the residence during that dreaded season. By those among us who, in the early weeks of June of previous years, have painful reminiscences of melting moments in a blazing sun by day, and of sweltering through the long hours of filtry nights, the comparatively low temperature which has prevailed up to the present date, will be considered a subject for congratulation. The usual run of seasons in Shanghai has been ordinarily characterised by a more or less steady rise of the temperature from about the middle of May, gradually increasing until the hot weather is fairly established by the beginning of June, and generally more immediately ushered in by a thunderstorm preceded by a few cool days. That the present cool weather is not a sensible coolness produced by cold winds or a clouded sun, but an actual temperature as indicated by the thermometer, the following table will show. It is compiled from observations of the instrument noted for the first eighteen days of June.

	Max.	Min.	Average.
1862—	82.3	69.8	74.55
1863—	86.11	68.7	76.09
1864—	84.03	65.11	74.57
1865—	86.5	60.5	76.04
1866—	74.00	64.	69.03

From this tabular view it will be observed that the contrast between the present and former seasons is most marked. The difference between the mean temperature of this season and the highest mean of the other four, amounts to 7.06° or, taking an average of the means of the preceding four years, it amounts to 6.28°. In these days of meteorological speculation, it may be interesting to endeavour to trace this climatic phenomenon to its cause, or at least to find some satisfactory explanation to account for its occurrence. The various climates of the different coast regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, are known to depend, in addition to certain local conditions, principally upon the fact that, in obedience to the great natural law of "aqueous equilibrium," a vast current of heated water, therefore of higher specific gravity, is constantly setting from the equator in either direction towards the poles, while an exactly corresponding set of currents of chilled and consequently dense water, is setting from the poles towards the equator. The course and relations of these currents, known as the Gulph stream in the North Atlantic, have been thoroughly investigated, and their influence on the climate of adjacent coasts well recognized. It is now ascertained beyond question that, the higher the temperature in the tropics, the larger the body of heated equatorial water that will flow north, and give correspondingly warm seasons on the coasts to which it is directed in its course towards the pole; while, the more intense the arctic winter, the larger the cold polar current that will result and flow towards the equator, and in a corresponding ratio, lower the temperature of the sea-board which it washes. In the North Atlantic Ocean the Artic current with its bergs and ice fields issuing from Davis' Straits in a vast broad current, meets the warm Gulph stream, and by it is divided into two great currents; one of which washes the western sea board of Europe and a small part of the adjacent coast of Africa, gradually, however, losing its temperature in blending with the equatorial current. The other portion of the polar stream strikes on the eastern coast of North America; its cooling influence being appreciable as far south as the peninsula of Florida, where it meets the full force of the equatorial current deflected from the gulph of Mexico, whence it derives its name. In the North Pacific ocean, an analogous set of currents with their attendant influences on the adjacent continents prevail, though their exact relations have not been so precisely determined. A similar Artic current issues from the comparatively narrow Straits of Behring, to encounter a much greater equatorial current than that of the North Atlantic. The same decussation, of the polar stream, however, takes place; the left or eastern limb having the Californian and Mexican coasts of North America, the Isthmus of Panama and the adjoining portion of South America; while the right or western limb of the current is directed towards the coasts of Siberia, Tartary and China, but is prevented reaching them in full force by the interruption offered to its course by the chain of peninsulas and islands including the Aleutian and Japanese groups, on the eastern face of which its cooling influences are more fully experienced than on the adjacent sea-board of the continent which they to a great extent overlap. In addition, a portion of the warm current from the equator, unopposed by the northern stream, strikes in on the coast of China between it and the Island groups above mentioned, and in consequence further tends to elevate the temperature of the coasts it laves. From this explanation it will be readily understood why, within similar parallels of latitude, we have so much higher a temperature in this part of China than on the eastern and western coasts of North America and the western coast of Europe. In connection with these details, the light which a letter lately published in a British journal by Dr. Hjaltalin the principal medical Officer of the Danish government in Iceland, may reasonably be supposed to throw on the source or cause of the present unusually cool season enjoyed by the residents on the coast of Northern China, and even as far South as Hong-Kong, is remarkably interesting. Dr. Hjaltalin states in the letter alluded to, that the Arctic winter has been one of extreme severity. The winter in Iceland was "frightful," the mean temperature being 5 deg. below the mean of any former season recorded. To continue in the language of the writer: "This state of things will occasion a tremendous northern ice drift, the consequences of which you will feel in England and other northern countries. The enormous ice blocks will be drifted into the Atlantic, and melting there will cause a considerable lowering of your mean summer temperature." Of course the intensity of the arctic winter will be the cause of a correspondingly large polar current of very low specific gravity,—it will set into the North Pacific as well as into the North Atlantic, and with the modifying conditions we have already described, will exert during the season a marked influence on the climatic character of the adjacent coasts. It is more than probable that to this cause we must refer the unusually low temperature which has distinguished the portion of the summer just past.

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

Mr. How having been voted to the chair, on the proposition of Mr. Lawrance seconded by Mr. Wright, called on the Secretary to read the notice summoning the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting. The report of the Loan Committee was also read.

REPORT OF LOAN COMMITTEE.

Acting on the resolution passed at your last meeting held on the 19th ulto. "that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. W. Hargreaves, A. G. How, E. Behre, and E. Whittall be requested to represent the shareholders in taking into consideration the present position of the Directors with reference to the Loan due to the Mercantile Bank, and to take such measures as may be considered by them desirable in the matter," we beg leave to submit to you the following report.

1.—We find that at a special meeting of the shareholders held on the 24th June 1864, the Directors of the Company were authorized to increase the capital of the Company from Tls. 100,000 to Tls. 150,000 by the issue of 500 new shares at Tls. 100 each, but of which it has only been possible to obtain subscribers for 224 shares, representing Tls. 22,400, so that the present capital of the Company consists of Tls. 122,400.

2.—That at the first annual general meeting of the Shareholders held on the 1st February 1866, the Directors were empowered to raise on loan on the security of 276 shares then and still unallotted, the sum of Tls. 27,600 in order to complete the works of the Company.

3.—That at a special meeting of the Shareholders held on the 10th Oct. 1866, the Directors received authority to raise on loan an additional sum of money not exceeding Tls. 15,000 in order to carry on the work of the Company.

4.—That of the amounts authorized to be raised on loan viz. Sh. Taels 27,600 and Sh. Tls. 15,000, the Directors have borrowed to this date from the Chartered Mercantile Bank the sum of Sh. Tls. 32,000 on the security of a promissory note signed by themselves and the deposit of the title deeds of the property belonging to the Company.

5.—That the manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank is now pressing for repayment of the said loan.

6.—That your Committee having met together and well considered the present position of affairs are of opinion that under the circumstances there are but three courses which can be pursued in order to satisfy the claim of the Chartered Mercantile Bank; namely,

A.—By effecting the loan at another Bank.
B.—By the issue of preference shares.
C.—By making a further call upon the Shareholders.

It has been found impossible to effect the loan with another Bank without giving to such Bank a promissory note signed by two of the Directors of the Company, they so making themselves personally liable for the repayment of the loan. Your Directors with great reason and justice decline to incur this responsibility, which is certainly beyond the proper duties of their office. With respect to the advisability of issuing preference shares, your Committee do not think that the Company is sufficiently developed to justify its recommendation, and indeed they feel sure that no success would attend it. In conclusion your Committee regret to be unable to suggest any other mode of surmounting the present difficulty, otherwise than by a further call on the allotted shares to an extent sufficient to cover the loan due to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, such call to be a first lien on the Capital Stock of the Company and to be repaid with interest at Ten per cent per annum by instalments out of the profits, prior to the distribution of any dividend.

We have &c.,
(Signed.) A. G. How,
E. Whittall,
W. Hargreaves,
A. A. Hayes,
E. Behre.

The Chairman said, as he had not been present at the last meeting, he was unable to go into details of what took place there. He had indeed been somewhat surprised to see his name amongst others appointed to consider the financial position of the Company; however the Committee had met together and endeavoured to come to some decision. What that decision had been, was conveyed in the report which they had just heard read. They had not been favoured with the presence of Mr. Hargreaves or Mr. Hansen; but the former had signified his acquiescence by appending his signature to the report, and Mr. Hansen would now be able to state whether he likewise concurred in their recommendations.

Mr. Hansen intimated that he had declined to serve from the commencement.

The Chairman continued, that the Committee did not consider the Company were in a position to issue preference shares. In endeavouring to ascertain the working of the Company, they had only the month of April to guide them, but this was a very fair criterion; and they found that a net profit was being realised of $300 a month. This gave them only a revenue of $3,600 per annum on a capital of Tls. 122,000. To issue preference shares on so frail a support was almost a farce. It was unlikely moreover that, in the present state of affairs at Shanghai, preference shares would find any support, and the Committee had accordingly abandoned this idea. It had been ascertained that no bank would advance a loan, except upon the personal security of the Directors, and the latter very naturally declined to give it. The Manager of the Mercantile Bank was pressing his claim with great severity. In fact a letter had been received intimating that, if it were not paid, the matter would be put into the hands of the Bank's legal adviser. The Committee thought however that a Company constituted as this was, should not owe its existence to any bank; and came to the opinion that a call was necessary if they were not to go into bankruptcy. They proposed therefore that a call should be made of Tls. 30 per share, which would enable them to pay off this pressing debt and leave them a small working capital. With that assistance he thought the Company was in a fair way to pay a dividend at an early date.

In reply to questions asked, Mr. Cowie explained that the call would yield about Tls. 36,000, out of which Tls. 34,000 were due to the Bank. The title deeds of the property were already in the hands of the Bank as security for this loan.

Mr. Hargreaves enquired whether, in the event of the Directors giving their personal security, and the Company being sold up, they would not be protected from loss.

The Chairman thought they undoubtedly would be so; but they might be made to pay up pending the sale of the Company's property.

Some discussion ensued as to the power of the Directors to enforce a call, when The Chairman said Mr. Lawrance was present in his professional capacity, and would be ready to give any information on this subject. One thing appeared certain; either the call must be made on the Company must be sold up.

Mr. Lawrance would be sorry to give a decided opinion on so important a point, alone. His individual opinion however was that the Directors had the power. The 10th Clause of their rules empowered them, with the assent of the shareholders, to increase the capital; and the capital had been increased, though unfortunately a part of it had not been paid up, and of course persons could not be compelled to take up shares. But there could be no doubt that, so long as the Company was an unlimited Company, it was liable to as may calls as the shareholders chose to impose. He thought the power of making calls must always exist in unlimited Companies.

Mr. Tate believed this Company was not registered, and therefore could not compel the shareholders to pay. The only difficulty appeared to be the absence of so many shareholders in England, who could contribute to the call.

The Chairman said every shareholder must be liable for the full amount of debt the Company might incur, and therefore it would appear he must be liable for a call. As a matter of courtesy, however, time would be allowed in their case for reference to be made to England and a reply to be received; though perhaps under the deed of settlement there might be no legal obligation to this effect. If people went away and left their interests unprotected, they must suffer for their negligence.

A long discussion here again ensued as to the power to enforce a call, and the issue of preference shares was again urged.

Mr. Hayes said if the call were not authorized he should, as a Director, either resign his post or beg the Company to wind up its affairs. He considered that both he and Mr. Hancock stultified themselves by appearing at the board under present circumstances. Mr. King, who knew the actual position of the Company, was absent temporarily, and intended to leave permanently. Cargoes were arriving and claims were coming in of which they (Mr. Hayes and Mr. Hancock) knew nothing. If the shareholders would pass the vote recommended, the Company could go on; if not it must wind up.

Mr. Tate objected that legal opinion as to the power to enforce a call was required. Mr. Lawrance had not been informed till he entered the room on what point his opinion was wanted, and naturally wanted to fortify himself by reference, and a second opinion.

Mr. Hargreaves thought it would be better to adjourn, to enable this opinion to be obtained.

The Chairman objected that, in the meantime the Company was drifting from worse to worse.

Mr. Hargreaves thought it would be better that a broader statement of their affairs should be drawn up. A new claim had now appeared for Tls. 6,000 from Messrs. Fogg & Co. which was not exhibited in the last balance sheet, and there might possibly be others.

Mr. Hayes would be willing to join with Mr. Hancock and Mr. King in doing so, but was not sure it would not be better to wind up.

Mr. Hargreaves thought there was more vitality in the Company than Mr. Hayes implied. It appeared however, now, that a heavier call than Tls. 30 per share would be required.

Mr. Tate agreed that the best plan would be to make a call, if Mr. Lawrance could satisfy himself that the call was legal; but it appeared to him doubtful whether it were so.

The Chairman remarked that every one might have his individual opinion on the subject; but it could hardly be set up against Mr. Lawrance's. The Directors might, however, be authorized to take additional opinion prior to making a call. Of course they would not be likely to take the final step without being satisfied of their power. It was at any rate better to come to a decision on the subject to-day.

Mr. Tate objected that the Committee and Directors were not in a position to meet the shareholders; Mr. Lawrance had not had an opportunity of satisfying himself whether or not the call were legal.

Mr. Hargreaves repeated his opinion that it was better to adjourn, in consequence of the serious aspect of affairs disclosed.

Mr. Hayes had a very small interest in the Company and would not be inclined to continue to act as Director unless the call were authorized.

The Chairman explained that the Taels 5,500 claimed by Messrs Fogg & Co. on behalf of Mr. Freeman, were due for bundling the Company's premises and were intended to be met by the Tls. 5,000 due from the Municipal Council for lamp posts.

Mr. Hayes proposed, and Mr. Wright seconded,

That the meeting authorize the Directors to take the joint legal opinion of Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Myburgh, prior to announcing a special general meeting to pass a resolution calling Tls. 30 or more per share on all issued shares, such call to be a first lien on the capital stock of the Company, and to be repaid with interest at 10 per cent. per annum by instalments out of the profits, prior to the distribution of any dividend.

This was carried by a large majority, and Mr. Hargreaves then proposed and Mr. Carter seconded

That at the special general meeting to be called in accordance with Resolution No. 1, the Directors be requested to present a full statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company, up to the 31st. May last, together with memorandum of dependencies to date.

Carried unanimously. Some discussion ensued as to enforcing the call on two shareholders who were in arrears, and the Secretary was instructed to write officially to them on the subject. The meeting then separated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON.

The arrival of the U. S. S. *Hartford* completes the American naval squadron in these waters. That squadron is now composed of the *Hartford*, 1st class corvette, Flag-ship, the *Wyoming*, *Wachusetts* and *Shenandoah* sloops of war, and the *Supply* store ship. The following particulars of the career of the *Hartford*, which is noted as the Flag-ship of Admiral Farragut during the late rebellion in the United States will be interesting.

Her first engagement, in the most celebrated naval battle of the war, took place on the 24th and 25th April 1862, and resulted in the capture of the great stronghold of the rebellion, New Orleans—opening the Mississippi from nearly one end to the other. This was only accomplished through the great perseverance of the *Iron Admiral*, and the fight on this occasion was conducted with *Farragut's* usual dash, he afterwards capturing Forts St. Phillip, Jackson, Pike, and destroying the entire rebel fleet, including "iron clads," "fire rafts," torpedoes, &c. The present Real Admiral (H. H. Bell) of the East India squadron, (now on board the *Hartford*) rendered great assistance as fleet captain to Admiral Farragut. After the above-mentioned successes, the *Hartford* proceeded up the Mississippi, spreading terror and confusion throughout her course. Baton Rouge, Grand Gulf, Natchez and other minor points, one by one succumbed.

On the 28th June of the same year, the *Hartford* and squadron attacked the batteries at Vicksburg. For a time the vessels silenced the rebel guns from the heights, but not having the requisite land force to cooperate, the advantage gained was given up.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the many engagements this ship has participated in; suffice it to say that the *Hartford* distinguished herself at Port Hudson, and at the almost final blow to the rebellion at Mobile, as the Flag-ship of the same commanding officer; forcing the surrender of Forts Gaines and Morgan and the entire Iron clad rebel fleet. During the war the *Hartford* was hulled not less than 484 times.

The following officers are at present attached to her. Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, Commanding E. I. Squadron, Captain Robert Shufeldt, Commander, Lt. Commanders Carpenter and McKenzie, Captain of Marines Forney, Paymaster Irving, Lieut. of Marines Gabaudan, Surgeon Beale, Chaplain Donance.

THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Sir,—You will remember that, at a meeting of Land Renters on the French concession a short time ago, the President of the Municipal Council, and Mr. Ortmans, the Secretary, stated that the Chinese residents had expressed the most perfect readiness to pay any taxes that might be levied on them for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the settlement. This, at the time, was promptly challenged by both the Revd. Pere Aymeri and the Rev. M. P. Yates,—the last named gentleman saying that, so far from there being a willingness to pay more, there were objections to meet even the demands then current; and that these gentlemen were right, we have now ocular demonstration. An attempt having been made to enforce the payment of a rate to liquidate what is termed "extraordinary expenses"—every Chinese shop keeper has combined in a determination not to pay; and to show plainly what they mean, they have closed their doors. You may go, Sir, from the Bund to the Defence Creek, and from the Suburbs on the south of the city to the Yank-king-pang, and not a shop will you find open, the aspect of the place closely resembling what it was two or three years ago, when the cry was often heard of "The Chang maus are coming!"

Comment on this is needless. All that I can say in view of the position being, that I wish I was holding property under your English and American Council, rather than under this, of French Conception, and

DOMINATION.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1866.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

June 19th, 1866.

Before C. Goodwin, Esq.

Before the trial, Mr. Rennie rose and addressed the Court respecting Mr. Cowie's practising in the court as an advocate. He disclaimed any personal feeling in bringing forward this motion, but being the senior representative of the bar at Shanghai, and his brethren having consulted with him on the subject, he deemed it his duty to bring it forward. He was of opinion, and believed the Court would coincide with him, that it was contrary to custom and certainly derogatory to the profession, that a gentleman practising as an advocate should carry on at the same time the business of a Land Agent and Auctioneer &c. He did not know Mr. Cowie personally; in fact had never seen him that he was aware of, so it could not be said that it was with any ill feeling he made these remarks. But he thought he (Mr. C.) should be called upon to elect whether he will continue to practise as an advocate or carry on his occupation of Auctioneer &c. The two could not be combined without loss of respect for the profession of which he (Mr. R.) was a member. Mr. Cowie had been apprised of these proceedings, and should not the Court think fit to make any order on this application, he should deem it his duty to make a formal motion to the Court calling upon Mr. Cowie to discontinue.

Mr. Myburgh cordially endorsed what had fallen from his learned friend; he had no objection whatever to Mr. Cowie's practising in the Court; he had every respect for him as a gentleman, but he was of opinion that if he continued to practice as an Advocate he should discontinue the business of Auctioneer and Land Agent. He had written to Mr. Cowie to that effect, and informing him that the subject would be brought to the notice of the Court; but as Mr. Cowie was not present he would, with the permission of the Court, read the correspondence which had passed. In conclusion, he (Mr. M.) must repudiate the charge of having brought this matter forward in a personal or vindictive spirit.

MR. MYBURGH TO MR. COWIE.

SHANGHAI, *June 18th*, 1866.

My dear Mr. Cowie,—Mr. Rennie and I, as the seniors at the local Bar, have discussed the question of your appearance in Court as an Advocate, whilst carrying on business as an Auctioneer or Land Agent. We know it to be opposed to the recognised rules of etiquette for a barrister, or advocate to carry on any other business or profession whilst practising at the bar. The wisdom of this rule and its propriety are unquestionable, and we have therefore determined to mention the matter to the sitting Judge to-morrow, at 11 A. M., with a view to obtaining from him an expression of opinion on the subject. I thought you might like to be present when the subject is mentioned, and therefore write to tell you of our intention.

Yours truly,
PHILIP A. MYBURGH.

REPLY.

My Dear Mr. Myburgh,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply thereto to inform you that I have not the slightest objection to your obtaining from the judge an expression of opinion on the subject of my acting as a Solicitor and Attorney of the Supreme Court, while I at the same time carry on the business of a Land Auctioneer and Land Agent. If you should persist in your intention after receipt of this, I have to request that you will be so good as to submit this letter to the judge, in order that he may be made acquainted with the remarks I have to make in the matter, as I may probably not be able to attend in person when you speak to him.

In the course of my professional experience in London, extending over a period of seven years, several cases were known to me of solicitors openly transacting business other than that strictly connected with the profession of the law. Your objections to the course I am pursuing as a member of the legal profession, are apparently of a twofold character, viz.

1st.—That I act as a Land Auctioneer.
2nd.—That I act as a Land Agent.

As regards your first objection, I contend that the law regulating the conduct of solicitors and attorneys does not in any manner, either directly or impliedly, forbid my acting as a land Auctioneer. On the contrary, there is a case reported; viz. that of Edwards *v.* Hodding, relating to the proceeds of sale of a property which had been sold at auction by an attorney. This same case is cited in Horsfall *v.* Handley, and was subsequently referred to by Lord Penzerden in Gray Gutteridge.

With reference to your second objection, permit me to draw your attention to the *Solicitors' Act*, where you will find the following words used—"for *any* business done by such attorney or solicitor," which words are explained by the Court in the case of Smith *v.* Dime, thus; "this does not mean, for every description of business which a person being an attorney or solicitor does for another; but for such professional business as he is employed to do as an attorney or solicitor, that is by reason of his character as an attorney or solicitor."

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It was also held by Lord Langdale in the case of Allen *v.* Aldridge, that the fees, &c., of a steward of a manor, a solicitor, were not taxable. Again, with respect to the case of Hill *v.* Humphreys, a well known author remarks, "the attorney may, it seems, recover that part of his bill to which the statute does not apply; that is for work done *dehors* his character as an attorney."

Allusion is clearly made in the above cases to business transacted by attornies and solicitors, other than what may be termed strictly professional.

On further research, I have no doubt I could find more cases in my support, but I think the above should satisfy you that I have precedent to go by, and that I have right on my side, and I cannot see with what justice or show of reason any interference can be made with the business I am carrying on.

In conclusion, from the very personal remarks in your letter under acknowledgment, I am forced to observe that it is as anomalous to me to see barristers at this port performing the duties of attornies and solicitors, as it is difficult to understand when, where and by what rules of etiquette, law or custom, they were vested with censorial right over that branch of the profession of which they are not members.

Your truly,
G. J. W. Cowie.

The presiding Judge said he quite appreciated the feelings which had suggested the remarks, and sympathised with them. It appeared from the tone adopted by Mr. Cowie in his reply to Mr. Myburgh's letter, that he supposed he was justified in the course he was pursuing. In the absence of the Chief Judge, it was not in his power to do anything in the matter.

Regina *versus* Robert Treasure and William Johnston.

The prisoners were charged with having, on the 19th April last, in the neighborhood of Quinsan, stolen a Chinese boat containing $ 1000. The following gentlemen composed the jury. J. G. Dunn, W. Stevens, J. A. Wilson, C. M. Donaldson, and F. Carey.

There were four Counts in the indictment; the 1st and 2nd for assault and robbery with violence; 3rd and 4th for robbery.

The Court requested Mr. Rennie to watch the case for the prisoners.

Mr. Myburgh, in opening the case for the prosecution, said he regretted that the depositions of the Chinese witnesses were so meagre; but the facts of the case were very simple. The following is an outline:—The prisoners, early in April, hired or took possession of a boat and cruised about between Shanghai and Quinsan. One day when near the latter place, they met a mandarin's boat and endeavoured to stop it, but failing to do so went on shore and seized the boat with a boat-hook. Previous to the seizure of the boat, the person in charge of it, in fearing attack, took the precaution of throwing $3,000 overboard, leaving $1,000 covered up thinking it might escape the notice of the prisoners. The prisoners however transferred themselves and their goods into the mandarin's boat and went away with it; they in fact stole the boat and its contents. The principal witness against the prisoners was their servant; the evidence of accomplices was generally looked upon with disfavor by jurors, but he thought the evidence of this witness would be found conclusive. He (Mr. Myburgh) would be sorry to say anything to prejudice the minds of the jury against the prisoners; judging from their appearance, they did not belong to the degraded class who are or were to be found in Shanghai. The jury would recollect that this was a serious charge brought against two of their countrymen. It was, however, much to be deplored that men should go prowling about as these men appear to have done, bringing our country and countrymen into disrepute. If the jury had any doubt of the prisoners' guilt they (the prisoners were entitled to the benefit of that doubt; but if no doubt existed in their minds that the prisoners had committed the acts with which they stood charged, then it was their duty to pronounce them guilty, in order that they might be punished as the law directs.

Sinqua, an officer of the Whahing district:—On the 19th day of the 2nd month in the present year (4th April) I left my district. I went on the 19th to Soochow with $1000 in a boat. I had come to Ba-szn-jow, going W. when I met some foreigners coming from the E. The Foreigners tried to seize my boat with a boat hook, but failed, they were armed with muskets. I endeavoured to escape by putting more men to the sculls. We saw the foreigners leave their boat and go on shore about 2 P.M. They went to a bridge and hooked my boat as it was passing through. The two who had muskets aimed them at the boat. The creek was narrow. We "chin chined" them, they did not fire, but came on board and one of them drew a knife (witness pointed out Johnston as the man.) They commenced to search the boat, and eventually found $1000. I had thrown $3000 overboard. Johnston searched my person and found $13 which were in my pocket. They searched a box which I opened for them, but finding only official papers took nothing from it. The foreigners ordered us into their own boat in which were six Chinese. As I saw a large dog I hesitated to go, and the foreigners thrust me in. They exchanged boats and we both went towards Sung-kong where we anchored, and the goods of the foreigners were put into my boat. At midnight the foreigners went away. The next time I saw them they were in the Mixed Court.

To Mr. Rennie:—The boats were going in opposite directions. On meeting I did not recognise the prisoners. I recognise Johnston now as one of the men whom I subsequently saw in my boat. I cannot recognise the other, as he had cloth upon his face.

Chan Ah-tze, a boatman:—I am generally employed on the Wangpu. In the beginning of April I left Shanghai. I was called by one Anyih, a servant of the foreigners, to go to Quinsan. Four Chinamen and three foreigners went with me, (witness pointed out the two prisoners and also pointed to a man who was not arraigned, saying that he was the third foreigner.) Near the S. Gate of Quinsan, we robbed a boat with soldiers on board. The boat I was in was anchored, the boat that was robbed was moving. When it came near us the foreigners went on shore and pursued it. While they were in pursuit I was assisting in sculling towards them. Two foreigners stopped on board; one only went in pursuit. When we got alongside, the boats were exchanged. After this, we came to Shanghai in the stolen boat, and stayed in the Defence creek near the Maloo. The foreigners went on shore taking with them $1,000. Four days after our arrival, I was taken to the Police station, I believe on the information of Ah-kow, who was in the boat with me. After the foreigners left the boat, I did not see them until I saw them in the Court. I only received two dollars.

To Johnston:—You were in the boat when the Mandarin's boat was stolen.

To Mr. Rennie, I am certain that I now see the three foreigners who went with me in the boat. The witness persisted.

Wung Che Hung:—On the 19th day of the 2nd Moon, I was going in a boat to Soochow with Sinqua. We met a foreigners' boat coming from Quinsan; they tried to seize our boat in passing, but did not succeed. Two of the foreigners then went on shore and pursued us; they were armed. During this time we threw overboard $3,000. On arriving at a bridge, the foreigners aimed at us with firearms; we *chin-chinned* them and shewed them a mandarin dispatch. They came on board and searched us, and took from Sinqua $13 and then sent all of our people on board their boat, and we proceeded in company to Sung-kong. I recognised the three foreigners at a previous examination held at the mixed Court. I was not a witness there. I can't identify them now.

John Conolly:—I am a detective officer of the Municipal Police. I know the prisoners. I know that Johnston had been out of employment for some time. I never knew Treasure to be employed. I was watching their proceedings early in April. On the 1st April, I was in a boat in the defence creek at the W. end of the Foochow Road, and saw Johnston and an Austrian with four Chinese in a Soochow boat. Johnston told me he was going to Soochow. The boat soon afterwards went into the Soochow creek. I didn't see Johnston again until the 6th, when I saw the boat in the same place. On the 7th, I saw the Austrian and Johnston in the settlement. I recognised the boat by its general appearance and a particular mark that it bore.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Rennie said he really saw no reason for him to make any comments upon the evidence that had been adduced in support of the prosecution; as he could not see that the charge had been sustained.

The learned Judge in summing up, remarked on the supineness displayed in bringing evidence into Court when preferring charges against foreigners. It was a serious grievance that our countrymen should be roaming about the country, and bringing discredit on those who came to China for legitimate purposes.

The jury retired, and after a short consultation returned with a verdict of "Guilty on last two counts," against both prisoners; who were sentenced to three years penal servitude, to be undergone at Hongkong.

COURT OF THE U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,

Shanghai, 15*th June*, 1866.

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris *versus* Messrs. Frazar & Co.

Judgment.

This is an action to recover an amount of Tls. 6,149.6.0 with interest, which is the face of a draft drawn by Messrs. Williams & Co. of Hongkong. upon Messrs. Frazar & Co. of Shanghai, and endorsed to the Plaintiffs. The draft was not accepted by the Defendants, but the Plaintiffs claim in virtue of an alleged equitable assignment to protect the draft, of a shipment of sugar made by Messrs. Williams & Co. to Messrs. Frazar & Co. and received, and sold by the latter.

The Bill of Exchange is a clean one, so called, containing the usual request to place to account "as advised." The letter of advice is as follows:—

"Per "*Dumbarton*."

Hongkong, 8th December, 1864.

"Messrs. Frazar & Co.,
Shanghai.

"Enclosed we hand you Bill of Lading "and Invoice W in a diamond, 1,300 bags "Sugar per bearer, against cost of which as "per our special account herewith, we advise "having this day valued upon you Draft "No. 438 for Tls. 6,149.6.0 at 30 days' sight "in our own favor, for which we ask your "protection.

"We desire you to dispose of this shipment when you think it will be best for "our interests."

We remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
Williams & Co.

The Plaintiffs base their claim to an equitable assignment of the cargo, upon the terms of the above letter which they allege is explained or confirmed by the evidence of Victor Kresser, Esq. of Hongkong, Manager of the Hongkong Agencies of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, at the time of the purchase of the draft, which is as follows:—

"I discounted the said Bill of Exchange "as aforesaid, (at the request of Messrs. "Williams & Co.) upon the express agreement and understanding that the same "was drawn against a certain cargo, shipped "on board the steamer *Oriflamme* and consigned by the said Messrs. Williams & "Co. to the said Messrs. Frazar & Co."

Messrs. Frazar & Co. do not appear to have received any notice of the alleged equitable assignment, unless the letter of advice be considered as such notice, for about three weeks after the presentation of the Bill for acceptance. They had taken delivery of the cargo, and they subsequently carried the proceeds to general account, in partial liquidation of an outstanding balance due to them from Messrs. Williams & Co.

The Defendants allege that Messrs. Williams & Co. frequently shipped cargo to them "upon special account," and that in their belief, this practice was pursued only in order to show the exact outturn of each adventure that the failure of the Manager of the Shanghai Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, to notify them of the assignment on first presenting the Bill, and for a considerable time afterward, indicates that the Manager, at this port at least, had no knowledge of such assignment, and that in fact, no assignment was made to the Comptoir. Upon the last head they offer the evidence of John W. McClellan, Esq., as follows:—

"In December 1864, I was Manager at "Hongkong of the Commercial Bank of "India. I remember discounting the Bill "now in question. I re-sold it in Hongkong to the Comptoir d'Escompte. I "bought it, and re-sold it through Mr. "Sharpe, a Broker. The Broker had no "authority to say that it was secured by a "consignment. I am sure that there was no "instance in which we purchased of Messrs. "Williams & Co. taking such security."

I consider that the evidence does not support the claim of the Plaintiffs touching an assignment of the sugar, and dismiss the complaint upon this ground, without entering into the question which would have arisen had the alleged assignment been proved. The costs to be paid by the Plaintiffs.

(Signed) Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General,
Acting Judicially.

Assented to
Geo. Tyson,
Geo. Basil Dixwell, } *Associates.*
A. A. Hayes, Jr.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	48	10 p.c.
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	15	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	..	..	..	..
Bank of India,	25	25	95p.c.d	nil.
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	44	16 p.c.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	20	10	13	5 p.c.
Central Bank,	25	25	75 dis.	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China....	20	20	21	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	41	13½p.c.
The Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	14	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	129	9½ p.c

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	200	None.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	"
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	75	"
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	16	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	..	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	"
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	800	..
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	..	..
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
*Shanghai Brick Co.	100	..	..	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	$50	50	52	"

* In course of formation.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate, sight, 5*s.* 10*d.* per Tl.
6 ms. sight, 6*s.* 0*d.*
Credits, 6 ms. 6*s.* 3½*d.*
Bills with Doct. 6 ms 6*s.* 4*d* *a* 6*s.* 5*d.*
On Paris.—Credits, 6 ms. sight Fcs. 7.92½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight Fcs. 7.97½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acptd. 3 d/s. Rs. 297.
On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acptd. 3 d/s. Rs 297.
On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 27 p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 27½ " "

Mex. Dollars—72.3
Carolus—71.8
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 163.5
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.
Copper Cash 1,385 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, June 22nd.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.15 *a* 2.35
" 8¼ *a* 8½ "	"	2.50 *a* 2.75
" 9 *a* 9¾ lbs.	"	3.25 *a* 4.20
White, 56 Reed	"	2.30 *a* 2.45
" 64 "	"	2.80 *a* 2.95
" 66 *a* 72 Reed	"	3.00 *a* 3.75
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.35 *a* 2.90
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	"	No stock.
JEANS,		
30 yards	"	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11= lbs. 13½ to 14¾	"	No stock.
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.68 *a* 0.85
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	7.20 *a* 7.25
Assorted	"	6.70 *a* 6.75
Other marks Scarlet	"	6.80 *a* 7.00
Assorted	"	6.50 *a* 6.75
CAMLETS,—S	"	15 50 *a* 15.75
S S	"	15.00 *a* 15.25
S S S	"	13 50 *a* 14.00
B B B	"	18.00 *a* 18.10
LEAD,	per picul	4.60 *a* 5.10
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.20 *a* 2.30
Nail Rod	"	2.40 *a* 2.50
Hoop	"	2 65 *a* 2.75
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.00 *a* 4.30
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	17 *a* 18.50
Inferior	"	17 *a* 18.50
TIN PLATES	per box	4,20 *a* 4.60
COAL,—English	per ton	12.00 *a* 14.00
Japan	"	
Sydney	"	9.00 *a* 9.50
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No, 1, White, new,	per pel	4.50 *a* 5.20
Brown "	"	4.00 *a* 4.20
Swatow, White	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy, White	"	
Brown	"	3.20 *a* 3 35
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	1.70 *a* 2.20
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	1.50 *a* 1.70
White	"	1.80 *a* 2.10

OPIUM. *Malwa, New,...* / *Old,...* } Tls. 525
Patna, New,... / *Old,...* } Tls. 390.
Benares, ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rue St. Martin 298 *à Paris.*
A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.

PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.

Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epidermis renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade—For preserving and regenerating the hair which it renders silky and abundant.

Modulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme* unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpasine.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Mignot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for Pinaud the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions
Principal Wholesale Establishment, 298 Rue St. Martin.
Principal Retail Establishment, 30. Boulevard des Italiens } Paris.

Genneral Depot in Shanghai, at
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
tf 645 30th September, 1865.

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Messrs. Rees, Glanmore & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—Bates, Hendy & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.
14jy 704 Shanghai. 21st April, 1869.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
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14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

MERWIN & BRAY FIRE-ARM CO.'S

Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. A *full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

Merwin & Bray are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

Address orders to
MERWIN & BRAY,
No. 262 Broadway, N.Y

P.S.—Important.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions.
27ju-66 4071 Paris, 26th October, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platina Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co, Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of Fever and Cholera. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.
House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Commission Agent,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THE HONG LIST.

FIRMS which have not yet sent in a list of the alterations to be made in the new Hong List, are begged to do so at once, in order that the necessary corrections may be made in time to ensure publication at the end of this month.

"North-China Herald" Office,
tf Shanghai, 13th June, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai*]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD, JUNE 23, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, OPIUM AND COTTON RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourdonnais,	June 18	Marseilles, ...	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopian, ...	.....	London, ...	7,533	...	...	...	...	7,533	...	...	233	32	...	62	71	14	539
			7,550	...	...	...	...	7,550	...	...	233	32	...	62	71	14	539
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		JAPAN Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
Aden.....	June 14	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	.....		47	32	.....	
Labourdonnais...	„ 18	.....	388	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		84	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	.....	
			396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	.....		131		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw.		Thrown		Total		JAPAN. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	.....		...	...	.....	
Labourdonnais...	June 18	.....	82	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	.....		152	...	.....	
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	....		...	...	.....	
			82	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		152			
			.....		.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....		.....		....	

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	1136½	1136.50	805	966.00	10	12.00	72	72
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	2	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1138½	1138.50	805	966.00	10	12.00	72	72

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Local consumption	14	14.00	152	182.40	1	1.20	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa...	82	82.00	29	29.00	27	27.00	...	...	29	29.00	...	...	43	43.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	210.00
Patna	4	4.80	...	...	3	3.60	9	10.80	10	12.00	15	18.00	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	55.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32.40
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	86	86.80	29	29.00	32	33.60	9	10.80	54	59.00	15	18.00	58	61.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	297.60

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared		Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	Japan. Export	Japan. Re-export	Japan. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai star	June,	1	Foochow	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sawatada	...	7	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	351	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464
Footon	...	9	Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Ship	...	14	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	342	786	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed		Cargo.	Consignees.
June	16	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	15	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	17	Japan	Br	str	255	Bell	Newchwang	...	8	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	17	Hirado	Br	str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	...	14	do	Dent and Co
...	17	Moyune	Am	str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	...	14	do	Russell and Co
...	17	Coulnakyle	Br	ship	790	Morrison	Hankow	...	14	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	17	Ganges	Br	str	742	Bernhrd	Hongkong	...	14	General	Wm. Davison, for Agent
...	17	Nanzing	Br	str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	...	14	do	Trautmann and Co
...	17	Coral Nymph	Br	ship	724	Winchester	Hongkong	...	2	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	17	Dupleix	Fr	str	871	Mélizan	Yokohama	...	13	General	Messageries Imperiales
...	17	Rona	Br	str	784	Morrison	Hankow	...	14	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	18	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	17	do	Russell and Co
...	18	Knight of Snowdoun	Br	ship	656	Richardson	Sunderland	Dec	16	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
...	18	Peterborough	Br	baq	560	Orchard	Amoy	June	4	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	19	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	18	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	19	Hartford	U.S. Fgt.		......	Shufeldt	Amoy				
...	19	Vigil	Br	ship	550	Thomson	Liverpool	March	2	do	Blain, Tate and Co
...	20	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	June	19	do	Russell and Co
...	20	Fire Queen	Am	str		Gray	Hankow	...	17	do	Russell and Co
...	20	Cadiz	Br	str	481	Cates	Yokohama	...	15	do	Wm. Davison, for Agent
...	20	Maggie Leslie	Br	baq	468	Stephen	Newcastle, N.S.W.	April	10	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	21	Vulcan	Br	str	130	Randall	Fuchau	June	17	General	J. H. Wignall and Co
...	21	Corea	Br	str	648	Russell	Hongkong	...	17	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	21	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	20	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	22	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	21	do	Russell and Co
...	22	Confucius	Chi	str	265	McCaslin	Nanking	...	21		Chinese Government
...	22	Lizzie Allen	Br	sch	325	Dunn	Fuchau	...	17	Poles	Augustine Heard and Co
...	22	Moldavia	Fr	baq	430	Blackburn	Swatow	...	12	Sugar	Master
...	22	Granada	Br	str	381	Davies	Nagasaki	...	19	General	Wm. Davison, for Agent

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
June	16	Amoy Trader	Prus	sch	109	Wulbrand	Newchwang	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	17	Huquong	Am	str	1383	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	17	Gossamer	Br	sh	734	Murphy	Hankow	do	Blain, Tate and Co
...	17	Kiang-loong	Am	str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
...	17	Tun-sin	Br	str	610	Bound	Hankow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
...	17	Singapore	Br	str	742	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Davison, for Agent
...	17	Suwo Nada	Am	str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	17	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	18	General Sherman	Am	—	138	Page	Tientsin	Sundries & Re-exports	John Thorne
...	18	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co.
...	19	Aviso	Port	str	160	Bisson	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
...	19	Labourdonnais	Fr	str	872	Pelissot	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
...	19	Pluto	Chi	str	......	Pike	Nanking		Chinese Government
...	19	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and
...	19	Lizzie Boggs	Am	baq	449	Dizer	Yokohama & San F.	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
...	20	Ethiopian	Br	sh	838	Edwards	London	Tea, etc.	W. R. Adamson and Co
...	20	Whampoa	Br	sh	1199	Carter	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	20	Waratah	Br	str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Moses and Co
...	20	Nanzing	Br	str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	20	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	20	Tahwah	Am	str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
...	21	Moyune	Am	str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	21	Hirado	Br	str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	21	Rona	Br.	str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	21	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	22	Japan	Br	str	255	Bell	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	22	Lady Hayes	Br	hulk	314	Spencer	Chinkiang	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	22	Princess of Wales	Br	baq	353	Barren	Fuchau	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
...	22	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JUNE 23, 1866.

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary. The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2.— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7.— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.		Where from
3 s	Acorn	......	Speer,	H. M. S.	......	......	......			Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	......	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......	June	11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	......	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May	21	Hongkong
5 s	Firm	......	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	8	Hongkong v. Ports
5 s	Snap	......	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......			
	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	June	7	Yokohama
5 c	Hartford	......	Shufeldt	U. S. Frigate	......	......	......	June	19	Amoy

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig		Tonnage	Date of Arrival		Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 c	Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am	sh	1496	June	13	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
6 c	Agamemnon	George	Br	sh	988	June	9	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
7 p	Amaranth	Wuhsmen	Ham	baq	338	June	3	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
7 s	Amiral Charnes	Nideleo	Fr	bac	348	June	4	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Bien Hoa	Leveque	Fr	baq	341	June	1	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br	baq	433	Aug	25	Yokohama			
3 c	Burdwan	Douglas	Br	sh	803	Apr	27	Fuchau	Dent and Co	London	Immediately
7 c	Cinderella	Williams	Br	sh	747	Apr	6	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Cobang	Fullerton	Br	bac	357	June	8	Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		
5 c	Coral Nymph	Winchester	Br	sh	724	June	17	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 c	Coulnakyle	Morrison	Br	sh	790	June	17	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 s	Cyane	Petersen	Ham	bg	225	June	11	Amoy	Telge, Nolting and Co	Chefoo & T'ntsin	Early
7 c	Delengles	Dupont	Fr	baq	300	June	5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Master		Ft or Ch
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br	sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
8 c	Ellen Prowse	Macdonald	Br	bac	345	May	22	Sunderland	Order	Manila	Early
1 c	Elizabeth	Fox	Br	bac	442	June	9	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Eliza	Altima	Spa	baq	405	June	2	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
7 c	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br	sh	1069	May	1	Fuchau	Captain	Fuchau	Early
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br	baq	398	May	1	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Repairing
2 c	Fusi-Yama	Thompson	Br	baq	550	May	22	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
5 c	Guajara	De Raffin	Fr	bac	270	May	9	Ningpo	Vaucher, Frères		Ft or Ch
O D	Highflyer	Clayton	Br	sh	1000	June	15	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Illimani	Diamond	Br	baq	410	May	30	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
1 c	Isabella	Copper	Br	sh	1069	June	15	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	J. R. Worcester	Brown	Br	sh	821	May	31	Greenock	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 s	Kew Kee	Bengilholo	Br	sch	331	June	3	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		
2 p	Knight Snowdoun	Richardson	Br	sh	656	June	18	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
O L	Libra	Dirksen	Dut	bg	240	May	25	Swatow	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Early
	Lizzie Allen	Dunn	Br	sch	325	June	22	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co		
7 s	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br	baq	468	June	20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Marie Laurie	Asvil	Fr	sh	393	June	5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Vaucher, Frères		Ft or Ch
2 s	Maria Luisa	Anrelsago	Spa	baq	361	June	2	Manila	Drucker and Co	Amoy	Early
	Moldavian	Blackburn	Br	baq	430	June	22	Swatow	Master		
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br	baq	533	May	25	Sunderland	Todd and Co		
7 s	Oceanica	Wilson	Br	baq	273	May	31	Sourabaya	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
3 s	Onsuri	Paton	Br	baq	369	May	30	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Owari	Wright	Br	sh	323	June	12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
H J	Pak Wan	Wawn	Br	sl	800	May	31	Sydney	Reid and Co	London	Early
2 c	Paradies	Popp	Ham	baq	386	June	8	Iloilo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	26th instant
2 c	Peterborough	Orchard	Br	baq	560	June	18	Amoy	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br	sch	267	May	31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
9 s	Samuel	Wigzell	Br	bac	426	June	7	Sydney	Frazar & Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br	baq	370	June	11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br	sh	798	June	8	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 c	Tewkesbury	Fowler	Br	sh	1017	May	26	Cardiff	F. R. Gamwell		Ft or Ch
3 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br	sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
9 c	Tycoon	Metter	Br	baq	352	June	4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Valetta	Cavanagh	Br	baq	380	June	9	Fuchau	G. Gunther	San F. v. K'gawa	Early
7 s H W	Vigil	Thomson	Br	sh	550	June	19	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
	49 Vessels										

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